

## NEW SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF MOLLUSKS FROM MIAMI, FLORIDA.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

*Bifidaria rhoadsi* n. sp., figs. 1 and 2.

Shell rimate, very minute, cylindrical, blunt at the ends, especially above, glossy brown, somewhat translucent; obliquely, delicately striated. Whorls nearly five, the third and fourth extremely convex, the last less so, somewhat compressed laterally behind the

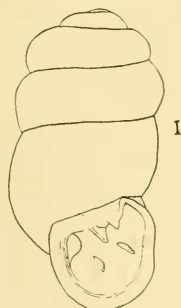


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

lip, marked there with a slight furrow extending from the lip-edge to about the position of the upper palatal lamella. Aperture rounded, truncate above, obstructed by five teeth or lamellæ: two upon the parietal wall, one slightly connected with the right termination of the lip, the other

more deeply placed; columellar lamella strong, spirally entering, outer lip with two short lamellæ. Peristome broadly expanded, the outer lip somewhat incurved about the middle. Alt. 1.92, diam. 0.92 mm.

Miami, Dade county, Florida. Collected by S. N. and M. C. Rhoads, February, 1899.

This very minute species is somewhat allied to certain forms of Mexico, New Mexico and Arizona, remarkable for the partial or complete separation of the two parietal lamellæ, which in the ordinary *Bifidaria*, such as *contracta*, *rupicola* or *armifera*, are united to form a single bifid lamella. The disposition of the lamellæ is best shown by fig. 2, the shell being viewed obliquely from the base.

In this separation of the two parietal folds, *B. rhoadsi* some-

what resembles *B. ashmuni*, *B. dalliana* and *B. prototypus*, but in none but the first of these is the separation so complete. *B. ashmuni*, however, has the folds stronger and the latter part of the last whorl contracted as in *B. contracta*. *B. dalliana* is a whitish species with the parietal folds distinctly united and a basal denticle developed, while *B. prototypus* is a larger form, with smaller and united parietal folds.

In having the parietal folds quite separated, *B. rhoadsi* resembles several east Asian representatives of *Bifidaria*, which are more primitive than most of the American species.

The figures are from *camera lucida* drawings.

***Strobilops hubbardi stvensoni* n. var.**

Shell similar to *S. hubbardi* A. D. Brown, but darker, smoother, more widely umbilicated and constantly with three lamellæ within the basal wall.

Dark reddish chestnut, very glossy; sculptured with very fine striæ above, the base smoother with microscopic spirals. Whorls 4, quite convex, the last well rounded at the periphery which is above the middle; umbilicus wide, the latter third of the last whorl deviating tangentially, somewhat as in many *Polygyras*. Through the base at the last fourth of the body-whorl may be seen three lamellæ, the outermost below the periphery, rather long, and somewhat oblique; the others shorter. Parietal wall showing one strong, emerging lamella above, and a much weaker one below (the latter emerging only in fully mature shells), both of them running inward about one-third of a whorl. Aperture broadly lunate-oval, oblique, with whitish, expanded and subreflexed lip.

Miami, Florida.

This form differs from *S. hubbardi* chiefly in its wider umbilicus and smoother surface, though the darker color and smaller number of lamellæ visible through the base are further distinguishing features. Mr. Webster (*Nautilus*, vii, pp. 84, 94) has shown *hubbardi* to vary in the number of lamellæ. At Mr. Rhoad's request, it is named in honor of Mr. James Stevenson, an energetic naturalist of Miami, Florida.

***Glandina truncata minor*, n. var.**

Similar to the typical form, but constantly much smaller. Whorls  $5\frac{3}{4}$ .

Alt. 31, diam. 13, longest axis of aperture  $18\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Alt. 32, diam. 13, longest axis of aperture 17 mm.

Alt.  $30\frac{1}{2}$ , diam. 11, longest axis of aperture 16 mm.

Miami (type locality) and Lemon City, Dade county, Florida.

Very large series collected by Mr. Rhoads as well as the specimens taken by myself are constantly far smaller than the typical form, although they occur in a region where the country rock is limestone. I found only the typical *G. truncata* at Palm Beach. The small variety seems to be confined to the calcareous region in the extreme South.